NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and publiſhed by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2476.]

New Publications.

Wanton & Rathbone,

HAVE juſt received at their Circulating Library, No. 93, Thames-ſtreet, a few doors north of the Coffee-Houſe, a variety of late and intereſting Publications, for Sale or Circulation, among which are :—Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, 1 vol 8vo.—The Trial of the Duke of York, and memoirs of Mrs. Clarke, 1 vol 8vo. Child of Thirty-Six Fathers, a Romance, 2 vols. Abaellino, the bravo of Venice, a Romance, 1 vol. Gertrude of Wyoming, a poem, by Campbell, 1 vol. Ronaldſha, a romance, 1 vol.—Coelebs, in ſearch of a wife. 2 volumes.

Alſo, A few more copies of Memoirs of Thomas Jefferſon ; Thaddeus of Warſaw ; Hungarian Brothers ; Exile of Erin ; Woman, or Ida of Athens ; Memoirs of an American Lady ; Letters from the Mountains, &c —They have lately received One Thouſand more Volumes of Novels, Hiſtories, Plays and Magazines, &c for Circulation.—*Alſo*, Juſt received and for ſale as above, and at their Hat and Stationary Store, corner of Market-ſquare, an aſſortment of Stationary, comprising 100 reams Cap and Pot No. 1, 2, and 3, Writing Paper, ſome few reams fine wove and wove hot preſſed Letter Paper ; Holland Quills, from 25 Cents to 3 Dollars per Hundred ; Pen Knives ; beſt red. and various coloured Wafers ; Pocket Books ; Muſic and Drawing Paper, &c.

Juſt receive l at their Hat Store, ſeveral Caſes of Men's and Youths ſelt, plated caſtor and beaver Hats : 2 caſes Men's ſuperfine beaver, wide and common brim.—An aſſortment of Bibles for ſchools and families, with plates —School Books by the dozen or ſingle.—Paper Hangings and Borders a great variety — Juſt received, the Star in the Eaſt, a Sermon preached in the pariſh church of St James's Briſtol ; republiſhed for the benefit of the Connecticut Bible Society.

Newport, Sept. 15 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable, *(Freſh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Alſo juſt received, 50 bbls. Alexandria freſh Flour ; 2000 wt. firſt quality loaf and lump Sugars : 50 boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles : 100 groſs Corks : ſuperior Claret : Frail Figs, &c. &c.

Newport, Church-ſtreet, Sept. 15 1809.

For Freight, Charter, or Sale,

THE good brig AGENORIA, two decks, completely fitted for ſea, burthen about 160 tons, and will carry 200 tons ; ſhe may be ready to take a cargo in 3 or 4 days. If freighted to a port where Sugars may anſwer, 80 Hogſheads of Clayed and Muſcavado, from Martinique, is ready to be put on board, or will be ſold at a liberal credit, and entitled to debenture. —*To Let*, Part of a Houſe ſituated on Proſpect-Hill.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from this Poſt, on the evening of the 13th inſt. JAMES WOODBURY, a private in Capt. William C Baen's Company, 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, aged 25 years, five feet ten inches high, light complexion, light hazle eyes, light hair, by occupation a yeoman, had on and carried away with him a ſhort blue jacket, a ſtriped ſwandown veſt, dark brown woollen overhalls, an old caſtor hat, &c

Whoever will apprehend ſaid Deſerter, and deliver him at this poſt, or to the commanding Officer of any Garriſon in the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM C. BAEN,
Capt. 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry.

Rose-Island, Newport Harbour, September 14, 1809.

WE the Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of Capt. *John Warren*, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

THOMAS GODDARD }
JOB TOWNSEND, } *Com'rs.*

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Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, Sept 1, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

JOHN RODMAN's EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on the 25th inſtant.

Newport, Sept. 13. 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9th day of the next month, at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premiſes in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton*, deceaſed.—For natural fertility of ſoil, for advantages of ſea manure, for high ſtate of cultivation and improvement for valuable ſtone quarries, and for ſalubrity and pleaſantneſs of ſituation it is too well known to need any particular deſcription.—Terms and conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale. *Alſo*, A piece of Marſh Land containing between three and four Acres be the ſame more or leſs, ſituated and lying in the Pond, commonly called and known by the name of Eaſton's Pond.—Immediately after the ſale of the above mentioned premiſes, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-Houſe in Griffin-ſtreet, near the ſummit of the Hill, with the Lot of Land belonging to it, meaſuring on Griffin-ſtreet fifty feet, and fifty feet on Barney ſtreet, and extending 122 feet from one ſtreet to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, 8th of 9th mo. 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having been duly appointed Adminiſtrators on the eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceaſed, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE. }
R. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers finding their former Notice reſpecting the ſettlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of perſons, hereby notify ſuch perſons that all thoſe unſettled Accounts which may be of more than one year ſtanding on the 1ſt of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for ſettlement.

EDMUND T. WARING,
W. TURNER,
DAVID KING.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the eſtate of WILLIAM HELME, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Commiſſioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport ; and that for the purpoſe of receiving them, they will attend at their reſpective dwellings within ſaid time.

DANIEL DUNHAM, jun.
SAMUEL STERNE.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, either by Note or Book Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Executor.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Directors requeſt thoſe who ſubſcribed for Shares in this Company, and thoſe who have become Stockholders by purchaſe, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they reſpectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the inſtalments paid, when Certificates will be iſſued to them by the Subſcriber for the ſame.—It being impoſſible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 31, 1809.

Marine Inſurance.

THE NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY are commenced buſineſs on the 5th ult. at their Office, No. 82, Thames-ſtreet, under the direction of the Subſcribers, who are authorized by ſaid Company to receive Propoſals for Inſurance, and take riſks on their behalf.

JOHN EARL, jun. } *Acting*
JOHN L. BOSS, jun. } *Directors.*

Newport, August 2, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102 Thames-ſtreet, lately occupied by *Sally M Smith & Co.* where he has conſtantly on hand and for ſale a large and valuable Aſſortment of

Engliſh, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all deſcriptions, adapted to every ſeaſon of the Year, which he will ſell as cheap for Caſh as can be purchaſed in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Conſtantly on hand of the neweſt faſhions, Straw, ſilk and willow Bonnetts made at the ſhorteſt notice.—Orders of every kind ſtrictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning conſtantly on hand.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

SALT.

TWO THOUSAND buſhels Bonaviſta SALT, now landing from on board the ſhip Sachem, at Stevens's Wharf, for ſale on liberal terms.

ALSO,

One-quarter of the ſhip SACHEM, burthen 214 Tons, 2½ years old, carries a very large cargo, and is in complete order for ſea.—Apply to

JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, August 25, 1809.

Will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 9th of October next, if not previouſly diſpoſed of private Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Chriſtopher Ellery, Eſq adjoining the Methodiſt Chapel in Marlborough ſtreet. The Houſe is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard,

Alſo, One Lot directly oppoſite ſaid Houſe, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-ſtreets 60 by 40 feet, be the ſame more or leſs.—*Alſo*, One lot directly oppoſite to the weſtward, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-ſtreets continued, 50 by 15 feet be the ſame more or leſs —All of which will be ſold without reſerve —Conditions eaſy, which will be made known at the time of ſale. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PERRY, or
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.

Newport, August 14, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE,

THAT large and ſpacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known ſtand occupied by the Subſcriber as a Tavern, in the town of Weſterly. There is on the premiſes two good barns, chaiſe-houſe, ſhed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door, the buildings are all in excellent repair, the Houſe is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the poſt road leading to Newport and New-London ; part of the above deſcribed Houſe is occupied by the proprietors of the Waſhington Bank The Poſt-Office is alſo kept in the ſame building.—It is unneceſſary to go further into the particulars reſpecting the conveniences of ſaid ſtand.

Alſo A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe thereon ſtanding A new barn, corn houſe and cheeſe houſe have lately been erected For fertility of ſoil and pleaſantneſs of ſituation, it is excelled by few in the town : it is ſet out into convenient lots by a good and ſubſtantial ſtone wall, and is well watered by never failing ſprings.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above property, the [illegible] be eaſy and terms made known by [illegible]

PETER PERRY.

Weſterly, (Rhode-Iſland) August 6, 1809.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

On PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

AS "the doer of the word" has a title to the Chriſtian character rather than he that profeſſes and promiſes much, but does not the things which are commanded, ſo they, whoſe lives are buſied in employments which promote the welfare of their country, better deſerve the name of patriots than others who talk louder and promiſe more, but do leſs. The patriotiſm of the former is practical, whilſt that of the latter is ſpeculative ; the one conſiſts of words, the other of deeds.

Skilful, induſtrious and prudent *Farmers* are daily adding ſomething to the public ſtock. By every acre of ground they break up or make better, the country is made richer and ſtronger. From *them* all other claſſes of people derive their main ſuſtenance and ſupport ; inſomuch that the whole human race would ſoon dwindle down to ſcattering hordes of ſavages, but for the labours of the field.

Honeſt and enterpriſing *Merchants* promote the intereſt of the country in a great degree. They take off the ſurplus of the produce of agriculture, ſend it to market, and give the farmer in exchange, either caſh, or the foreign conveniencies of life.—Experience is a ſevere preceptor, but its leſſons make the moſt deep and laſting impreſſions : and our late experience, under the operation of the embargo, has effectually taught us "the intimate and neceſſary connexion between agriculture and commerce ; that "the proſperity or decline of the one neceſ-"ſarily involves that of the other." Ceaſe from the labours of agriculture, and commerce dies : deſtroy commerce, and all that the farmer raiſes beyond the wants of his own conſumption lies upon his hands, and periſhes.

The inventors of uſeful arts, "deſerve well of their country." Whoever diſcovers and makes known any ſuperior method for preſerving lives, for ſaving labour, for multiplying the conveniences of life or for expediting and facilitating buſineſs upon land or water, is truly a benefactor to his fellow-citizens and to mankind in general. And no age ſince the world began has been more *inventive*, perhaps than the preſent one ; nor is any nation more remarkable for inventions and improvements in the uſeful arts than the people of the United States.

The man who improves our herds or our flocks, by the importation of domeſtic animals ſuperior to thoſe that had been in the country before, is a benefactor to the whole nation. It has been remarked by an old writer on agriculture, that the introduction of the red clover, from Flanders into England, fully compenſated by its profits for the pecuniary expenſes of a preceding war in England, that had been long, and extremely impoveriſhing. And the *Merino Sheep* may eventually perhaps, be as profitable to the people of the United States as the article of clover was to the Engliſh.—Indeed the profits and advantages that may accrue to the nation from this breed of animals, within the ſpace of half a century, are beyond all human calculation.

Intelligent and faithful *Phyſicians*, whilſt they alleviate individual diſtreſs, do greatly promote the public weal. Every life they ſave, every diſeaſed citizen that they reſtore to health and ſoundneſs, adds to the numbers and ſtrength of the nation.

Induſtrious *Manufacturers and Mechanics*, when employed upon things really uſeful, do laudably ſerve the public. They are conſtantly adding to the wealth, ſtrength, or convenience, of the great whole.

Honeſt *Labourers* of all deſcriptions, whoſe labours are of the uſeful kind, are benefiting the general intereſt. They daily contribute their mite to the public good, and ſociety could much more illy ſpare them than ſome of thoſe who take a higher rank.

All theſe claſſes of people we may properly call *practical patriots*. And if to theſe be added the whole number of thoſe ſtateſmen and civil officers in the country, who are capable and faithful, who honeſtly endeavour, in their reſpective departments, to make wholeſome laws, and to hold the ſcales of juſtice even—putting all together, they would make it ſhould ſeem, a pretty large maſs of practical patriotiſm.

But there are yet ſeveral other claſſes of people that ſhould by no means be overlooked, in this our general ſurvey.

Virtue, connected with a competent degree of knowledge, is the very life and ſoul of a free republic. Whilſt that is preſerved, freedom is in a manner ſafe ; when that leaves a nation, freedom goes with it, or quickly follows. Therefore all thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to teach and promote virtue and knowledge, and who ably and faithfully apply themſelves to this buſineſs, are benefactors to the public in a very eminent degree.

Faithful and prudent *Miniſters of the Goſpel* are incalculably beneficial to the national intereſt. The ſeeds of virtue and piety which they ſow with ſucceſs are productive of order, integrity, ſocial harmony, temperance, induſtry, frugality, and all thoſe diſpoſitions and practices which tend to render a people free and happy. Every one that is reclaim-

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Newport, Sept 1, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

JOHN RODMAN's EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on the 25th inſtant.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9th day of the next month, at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premiſes in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton*, deceaſed.—For natural fertility of ſoil, for advantages of ſea manure, for high ſtate of cultivation and improvement for valuable ſtone quarries, and for ſalubrity and pleaſantneſs of ſituation it is too well known to need any particular deſcription.—Terms and conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale. *Alſo*, A piece of Marſh Land containing between three and four Acres be the ſame more or leſs, ſituated and lying in the Pond, commonly called and known by the name of Eaſton's Pond.—Immediately after the ſale of the above mentioned premiſes, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-Houſe in Griffin-ſtreet, near the ſummit of the Hill, with the Lot of Land belonging to it, meaſuring on Griffin-ſtreet fifty feet, and fifty feet on Barney-ſtreet, and extending 122 feet from one ſtreet to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, 8th of 9th mo. 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having been duly appointed Adminiſtrators on the eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceaſed, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE, R. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers finding their former Notice reſpecting the ſettlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of perſons, hereby notify ſuch perſons that all thoſe unſettled Accounts which may be of more than one year ſtanding on the 1ſt of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for ſettlement.

EDMUND T. WARING,
W. TURNER,
DAVID KING.

Newport, Auguſt 12, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the eſtate of WILLIAM HELME, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Commiſſioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport ; and that for the purpoſe of receiving them, they will attend at their reſpective dwellings within ſaid time.

DANIEL DUNHAM, jun.
SAMUEL STERNE.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, either by Note or Book-Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Executor.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Directors requeſt thoſe who ſubſcribed for Shares in this Company, and thoſe who have become Stockholders by purchaſe, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they reſpectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the inſtalments paid, when Certificates will be iſſued to them by the Subſcriber for the ſame.—It being impoſſible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 31, 1809.

Marine Inſurance.

THE NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY re-commenced buſineſs on the 5th ult. at their Office, No. 82, Thames-ſtreet, under the direction of the Subſcribers, who are authorized by ſaid Company to receive Propoſals for Inſurance, and take riſks on their behalf.

JOHN EARL, jun. } *Acting*
JOHN L. BOSS, jun. } *Directors.*

Newport, Auguſt 2, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102 Thames-ſtreet, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has conſtantly on hand and for ſale a large and valuable Aſſortment of

Engliſh, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all deſcriptions, adapted to every ſeaſon of the Year, which he will ſell as cheap for Caſh as can be purchaſed in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Conſtantly on hand of the neweſt faſhions, Straw, ſilk and willow Bonnetts made at the ſhorteſt notice.—Orders of every kind ſtrictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning conſtantly on hand.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

SALT.

TWO THOUSAND buſhels Bonaviſta SALT, now landing from on board the ſhip Sachem, at Stevens's Wharf, for ſale on liberal terms.

ALSO,

One-quarter of the ſhip SACHEM, burthen 214 Tons, 2¼ years old, carries a very large cargo, and is in complete order for ſea.—Apply to

JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1809.

Will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 9th of October next, if not previouſly diſpoſed of private Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Chriſtopher Ellery, Eſq adjoining the Methodiſt Chapel in Marlborough ſtreet. The Houſe is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard,

Alſo, One Lot directly oppoſite ſaid Houſe, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-ſtreets 60 by 40 feet, be the ſame more or leſs.—*Alſo*, One lot directly oppoſite to the weſtward, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-ſtreets continued, 30 by 15 feet be the ſame more or leſs.—All of which will be ſold without reſerve.—Conditions eaſy, which will be made known at the time of ſale. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PERRY, or
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.

Newport, Auguſt 14, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE,

THAT large and ſpacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known ſtand occupied by the Subſcriber as a Tavern, in the town of Weſterly. There is on the premiſes two good barns, chaiſe-houſe, ſhed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door ; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the Houſe is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the poſt road leading to Newport and New-London ; part of the above deſcribed Houſe is occupied by the proprietors of the Waſhington Bank. The Poſt-Office is alſo kept in the ſame building.—It is unneceſſary to go further into the particulars reſpecting the conveniences of ſaid ſtand.

Alſo, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe thereon ſtanding. A new barn, corn-houſe and cheeſe houſe have lately been erected. For fertility of ſoil and pleaſantneſs of ſituation, it is exceeded by few in the town : it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and ſubſtantial ſtone wall, and is well watered by never failing ſprings.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above property, the payments will be eaſy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Weſterly, (Rhode-Iſland) Auguſt 5, 1809.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

On PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

AS "the doer of the word" has a title to the Chriſtian character rather than he that profeſſes and promiſes much, but does not the things which are commanded, ſo they, whoſe lives are buſied in employments which promote the welfare of their country, better deſerve the name of patriots than others who talk louder and promiſe more, but do leſs. The patriotiſm of the former is practical, whilſt that of the latter is ſpeculative ; the one conſiſts of words, the other of deeds.

Skilful, induſtrious and prudent *Farmers* are daily adding ſomething to the public ſtock. By every acre of ground they break up or make better, the country is made richer and ſtronger. From *them* all other claſſes of people derive their main ſuſtenance and ſupport ; inſomuch that the whole human race would ſoon dwindle down to ſcattering hordes of ſavages, but for the labours of the field.

Honeſt and enterpriſing *Merchants* promote the intereſt of the country in a great degree. They take off the ſurplus of the produce of agriculture, ſend it to market, and give the farmer in exchange, either caſh, or the foreign conveniencies of life.—Experience is a ſevere preceptor, but its leſſons make the moſt deep and laſting impreſſions : and our late experience, under the operation of the embargo, has effectually taught us "the intimate and neceſſary connexion between agriculture and commerce ; that "the proſperity or decline of the one neceſ-"ſarily involves that of the other." Ceaſe from the labours of agriculture, and commerce dies : deſtroy commerce, and all that the farmer raiſes beyond the wants of his own conſumption lies upon his hands, and periſhes.

The inventors of uſeful arts, "deſerve well of their country." Whoever diſcovers and makes known any ſuperior method for preſerving lives, for ſaving labour, for multiplying the conveniences of life or for expediting and facilitating buſineſs upon land or water, is truly a benefactor to his fellow-citizens and to mankind in general. And no age ſince the world began has been more *inventive*, perhaps, than the preſent ons ; nor is any nation more remarkable for inventions and improvements in the uſeful arts than the people of the United States.

The man who improves our herds or our flocks, by the importation of domeſtic animals ſuperior to thoſe that had been in the country before, is a benefactor to the whole nation. It has been remarked by an old writer on agriculture, that the introduction of the red clover, from Flanders into England, fully compenſated by its profits for the pecuniary expenſes of a preceding war in England, that had been long, and extremely impoveriſhing. And the *Merino Sheep* may eventually perhaps, be as profitable to the people of the United States as the article of clover was to the Engliſh.—Indeed the profits and advantages that may accrue to the nation from this breed of animals, within the ſpace of half a century, are beyond all human calculation.

Intelligent and faithful *Phyſicians*, whilſt they alleviate individual diſtreſs, do greatly promote the public weal. Every life they ſave, every diſeaſed citizen that they reſtore to health and ſoundneſs, adds to the numbers and ſtrength of the nation.

Induſtrious *Manufacturers and Mechanics*, when employed upon things really uſeful, do laudably ſerve the public. They are conſtantly adding to the wealth, ſtrength, or convenience, of the great whole.

Honeſt *Labourers* of all deſcriptions, whoſe labours are of the uſeful kind, are benefiting the general intereſt. They daily contribute their mite to the public good, and ſociety could much more illy ſpare them than ſome of thoſe who take a higher rank.

All theſe claſſes of people we may properly call *practical patriots*. And if to theſe be added the whole number of thoſe ſtateſmen and civil officers in the country, who are capable and faithful, who honeſtly endeavour, in their reſpective departments, to make wholeſome laws, and to hold the ſcales of juſtice even—putting all together, they would make it ſhould ſeem, a pretty large maſs of practical patriotiſm.

But there are yet ſeveral other claſſes of people that ſhould by no means be overlooked, in this our general ſurvey.

Virtue, connected with a competent degree of knowledge, is the very life and ſoul of a free republic. Whilſt that is preſerved, freedom is in a manner ſafe ; when that leaves a nation, freedom goes with it, or quickly follows. Therefore all thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to teach and promote virtue and knowledge, and who ably and faithfully apply themſelves to this buſineſs, are benefactors to the public in a very eminent degree.

Faithful and prudent *Miniſters of the Goſpel* are incalculably beneficial to the national intereſt. The ſeeds of virtue and piety which they ſow with ſucceſs, are productive of order, integrity, ſocial harmony, temperance, induſtry, frugality, and all thoſe diſpoſitions and practices which tend to render a people free and happy. Every one that is reclaimed

by them from error and vice, is the same thing as giving the nation a found for an unfound member.

Instructors of Children and Youth, if skilful in their business and faithful to their trust, deserve to be classed amongst the choicest of human benefactors. They sow the good seed in the minds of those who are in the spring of life, when it will be likely to take the deepest root. In their hands is the hope of the nation. The children under their care will soon be grown up men and women, will soon be actors upon the great theatre of life, and if they are discreet, and assiduous in endeavours to form their minds to virtue and knowledge, their services to the public are beyond all price.

Parents who train up their children in the way they ought to go, who teach them what is good, both by precept and example, and guard them from evil with their utmost care, are well entitled to the honor of patriotism, as well as of piety: for they do their best to give ther country a number of worthy and useful citizens.

That Manor that Woman, how obscure soever in life, who is a peace-maker, a promoter of order, and an encourager of good morals is a *practical patriot*, and really contributes towards the best and highest interests of the nation.

Upon the whole, we may fairly conclude that there is yet a vast multitude in this country, each of whom, by individual exertions, is helping forward the interests of the nation. Most of them are little noticed, and scarcely thought of. Keeping "the noiseless tenor of their way," they resemble the builders of Solomon's temple, amongst whom "there was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron, heard in the house while it was building."

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the ship Frances, Taylor, in 38 days from Greenock, we have received London papers to the 6th of August, and Greenock papers to the 10th, which contain the subsequent extracts.

We are verbally informed, that the general opinion in England was, that peace would soon take place between France and Austria.

Extract from a Liverpool Price Current of August 5.—"COTTON—From the apprehension of some interruption to our commerce with America, in consequence of the non-ratification of Mr. Erskine's Treaty, the sales of Cotton this week have been unprecedently large, amounting to 14 000 bales, chiefly to the regular trade, but with some considerable speculation.—Tobacco is eagerly sought after, and considerable sales made, but holders have become more tenacious. Ashes in greater demand, at advanced prices."

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LONDON, AUGUST 2:

Col. Morton who was sent from this country by Mr. Pinckney with despatches to France, after the refusal of this government to ratify the terms of Mr. Erskine's agreement with the government of the United States, left Paris on the 16th ult. and returned to town a few days ago. When it was understood in the French capital that Mr. Erskine's measures had not received the sanction of his government, the fact was immediately communicated by the telegraph to Bonaparte at Vienna.

MOST GALLANT ATCHIEVEMENT.

We have the pleasure to lay before the public an account of a most brilliant atchievement against the Russian flotilla in the Baltic. We ardently hope that frequent opportunities may be afforded us of making Russia feel our power.

About the beginning of last month the Russian flotilla in the Baltic took up a position under a point called Pencola. Each wing of their flotilla was flanked by a rock. In this position they seemed to defy our power.—Such a defiance could not of course be brooked by British seamen, and it was resolved to man our boats and send them in to teach the Russians more respect. The boats of the Bellerophon, Implacable, Melpomene, and Prometheus, were accordingly manned, and on the night of the 7th ult. proceeded under the command of Lieutenant Hawky to attack the enemy in their strong position—Observing our approach, the Russians poured a heavy fire from their flotilla and from the two rocks—Our gallant countrymen, however, advanced with their characteristic bravery and readiness, disregarding the fire of the enemy and not firing a shot till the boats were close to the flotilla—then they opened upon them, boarded the flotilla sword in hand, and drove all before them. The flotilla consisted of eight gun-boats, each mounting a 32 and 24 pounder, and 46 men. Six of these were brought out and one was sunk. There were besides twelve vessels under the protection of the flotilla, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army—these were all taken and a large ship was burnt.

We grieve to say, that Lieutenant Hawky, as promising an officer as any in our service, was killed by a grape shot after he had taken one of the gun boats.—Lieutenant Sterling, of the Prometheus, was so severely wounded, that he died soon after the action.—Mr Mountency, a Midshipman, was killed.—We had in all 17 killed, and 37 wounded.

The loss of the Russians was much greater—they had 63 killed, a great number were drowned: 127 were made prisoners, of whom 15 were wounded.

The Emperor of Austria issued a very important Proclamation at Budwirs, on the 15th ult. a copy of which has been received in town. This Proclamation, we understand, states, that the loss sustained by both armies, the French, as well as the Austrians, had rendered an armistice necessary, and that there being no stipulation against military movements in the Armistice, every thing would be done, during its continuance, to promote the security of the Austrian Empire. Reverses are admitted to have been sustained and are attributed to one of the Generals who commanded a division in the battle of Wagram, having suffered his troops to fall back and expose the rest. Not a word is said respecting peace.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.—A Moniteur of the 10th ult. gives some account of our Expedition from Sicily.—It states, under the head of "Naples, June 28," that on the 24th June, the English made a descent in the island of Ischia: that on the 25th the island of Procida was in the hands of the English: and that the English drove a number of the Neapolitan gun-boats on shore, and sunk others, &c. The loss of the English is said to be a brig, burnt by the battery of Melicola, and one gun-boat sunk. The account concludes as follows:—

"In spite of this imposing spectacle of war, of which all the town was a witness: in spite of the fright of some timid people, and in spite of the secret hopes of some guilty men, who are well known, the Capital was never more tranquil than at this moment, in which the enemy display to our view his menacing forces, in order to disturb the peace which reigns among us. This internal peace which we enjoy, is owing principally to the confidence which the people have in the person of the King. The corps of Volunteers, which augmented but slowly when the enemy was distant from us, increased beyond measure upon his approach. Intelligence from the provinces is equally pleasant: every where tranquility reigns, and the incendiary proclamations which the English and Sicilian army have thrown almost every where on our coast, seems for the present to have had no other effect, than that of rallying round the throne all the people of the kingdom."

August 4.

Reports of a flag of truce having arrived, and of Moniteurs having been received by government to the 1st, containing the Preliminaries of Peace between Austria and France, prevailed last night and this morning—they are unfounded—no flag has arrived and no Moniteurs to that date have been received by Government. The arrival, however, of a flag of truce with some overture from Bonaparte, will not at all surprise us. The private letters from Holland state that the official account of the Preliminaries having been signed between Austria and France has been received—the following has been given as the substance of them, with what truth we have not yet been able to ascertain—Bonaparte, during the progress of the war, declared that he would place the kingdom of Bavaria in such a situation as not to have any thing to fear in future from the power of the Court of Vienna. Upon that declaration he has acted.—He is said to have wrested from Austria all her territories on the right bank of the Danube, and to have extended the Bavarian territories to Vienna on the East, and following a line along the fronties of Hungary to the Drau, to have ascended to the source of that river. A line is then described to Inspruch and Bregenz, and this new accession of territory is given to Bavaria. All the territory to the South of the Drau, including part of Carinthia, Carpiola, Istria, Trieste, and Fiume is added to the kingdom of Italy—The Tyrol is ceded by Bavaria to France.—Wirtemberg and Baden are to get some accession of territory in Franconia—Bohemia and Moravia are to be retained by the House of Austria, as well as Hungary—Russia is to obtain an increase of territory in Austrian Poland—Saxony is also to have an increase. This is reported to be the substance of the preliminaries—We do not believe that any copy of them has been received, and indeed the intelligence of their having been signed rests solely upon the authority of private letters from Holland. We should have expected that an event of such importance would have been announced to us by rejoicings upon the French coast, and by some Bulletin conveyed to us in the usual way—But for our own parts we are not very anxious for the arrival of the Preliminaries—The whole business of humiliation and destruction was done by the armistice—the rest is mere matter of course—Znaim, Presburgh and Gratz would not have been given up—the Tyrol would not have been abandoned to the vengence of the conqueror, had not Austria been prepared to make almost any sacrifices that were demanded of her.

Although no official accounts have yet been received from the Expedition, there are other accounts brought by two or three vessels which have arrived from the Dutch coast.—The latest intelligence, we believe, has been brought by a vessel which arrived at Dover yesterday.—She states that the part of the Expedition destined against the Isle of Scowen, have proceeded into the Roompot Channel, landed the troops on the Southern Coast, and taken possession of Schowen with little opposition—that another division, under Sir Eyre Coote, had landed on the coast of Walcheren, on the Sandy Downs to the northward of Domburgh. Another detachment is reported to have disembarked between Zautland and the Nolle, while part of the Marquis of Huntley's division landed near the Nelle. Some opposition was made by the batteries at Dykes Hoeck and Southand, and some batteries thrown up on the sand hills. But their firing had been silenced by the fire of our gun vessels, and our troops landed with their accustomed steadiness and bravery. Of the operations against Flushing or Cadsand, we have not received any accounts; but the fall of Walcheren, according to the vessel arrived at Dover, was hourly expected. Admiral Gardner was in the Dueroo.

August 5.

Still are we without any official intelligence from the Expedition—but we are happy to lay before our readers the following letter, which informs us of the surrender of Flushing and the whole Island of Walcheren.

"HARWICH, Aug. 4.

"Intelligence has just been brought from the Expedition by a foreign vessel which left the Dutch coast last Wednesday night. She had been with the Expedition from Saturday last—on that day about one P. M. she was in the midst of our Expedition, which was then about two miles distant from Flushing. They were then at anchor. Three guns having been fired at the British Admiral's ship, the whole of the fleet weighed and stood closer in. The foreign vessel then set sail for another part of the Dutch coast more to the Northward, where she remained until Wednesday night, when she received a short note by a fishing vessel, directing her to return with all haste to England, and adding, that "Flushing had been taken by the English."—By Flushing, the Master of the foreign vessel means the surrender of the whole island of Walcheren. The above intelligence comes from a source that may be relied on."

The Phœnix, Capt. Walker, arrived yesterday at Barking, from the vicinity of the Island of Walcheren. This vessel quitted its station on Tuesday morning last, at which time the Captain had a view of the Expedition, which was extended in a line from Flushing to Campvere. The Phœnix did not approach near enough to permit any accurate observation of what was going on; but on Sunday night the Dutch were observed to have lighted alarm-fires along the coast.—A heavy firing was kept up the whole of Monday, and towards the evening shells were thrown from various points. Capt. Walker, not deeming it prudent to approach the fleet, left the scene of action early on the following morning, without learning any further particulars.

An account, says the Kentish Gazette brought by some persons who left the Dutch coast on Tuesday last, and were landed on Wednesday afternoon near Whitestable, states (as we mentioned yesterday) that our troops were in possession of the Island of Schowen, and that a part of the Expedition was anchored in the Roompot, stretching from thence to Zirrichzee, the capital of the island, by which they would command the eastern branch of the Scheldt.

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At a late hour this morning we received Hamburgh Correspondentens of the 25th and 26th ult. Berlin Papers of the 22d, and Prague of the 17th. They contain the following intelligence.—

"The MAIN, July 20.

"The Emperor of Austria is still at Olmutz.

"The head-quarters of the Archduke Charles are at Eylau.

"On the 17th, fresh cavalry entered Nuremberg.

"Orders have been issued in Hanover to arrest all Austrian deserters, and particularly all military persons and other foreigners, who have no passports."

Another Letter same date.

"A Congress for Peace is spoken of to be held in Moravia or at Vienna.—*Hamburgh Correspondenten.*

"The Emperor Francis, according to some accounts, is gone from Olmutz to Hungary.

"With respect to the statement in the Strasburgh Gazette, that the Archduke Charles had himself gone to the head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon, we hear no further of it."

"BERLIN, July 22.

"Every thing is likely to be arranged between Sweden and Russia. The conditions of the Peace are the surrender of the Island of Alsund—the surrender of Finland, and the shutting the Swedish ports against the English.—*Berlin Gazette.*

"DRESDEN, July 17.

"On the 14th, about ten o'clock, the vanguard of the Austrian troops entered this city. To-day the Armistice was notified by the firing of cannon."

"MORAVIA, July 14.

"Prince Rosenberg was the cause of the loss of the battle on the 6th, as he allowed himself to be surrounded.—Among the wounded Austrian Generals, are Meyer, Lederer, Rosenberg, Prince Cobourg, and Benthiem—the Archduke Charles had a shot in the knee. The town of Znaym was burnt."

"CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.

"General Gardanne, the French Ambassador at the Persian Court, is arrived here—and has already had several conferances with the Reis Effendi. It is not doubted that the Porte will soon break with England."

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LONDON, AUGUST 6.—The trial of Lord Gambier concluded yesterday, and in such a manner as our readers anticipated.—His Lordship was most honourably acquitted.—The evidence produced on the trial, sufficiently proves that all that could be done was done, and that Lord Gambier amply deserves the high post to which he has been appointed.

We are still without any arrival from the expedition; nothing had reached the Admiralty at 2 o'clock, at least so it is there said.—The Deal letter of last evening's date, in a postscript, says, "No arrival yet from the expedition." The anxiety of the public on this subject is very great.

Yesterday an Austrian Messenger arrived with despatches to Prince Stahremberg, who immediately after communicated their contents to Mr. Canning. We hear that they are dated on the 9th ult. and announce the necessity to which the Imperial army was reduced of suing for a suspension of hostilities. It was last night confidently stated, that these despatches represent the overture intended to be made to the enemy as being merely for the establishment of a truce, and expressing a hope that the successful co-operation of England in the war, might enable the Emperor Francis to renew hostilities.

The report of the Armistice having been broken by the Austrians, and that the French were defeated on the 19th ult. with great loss, was revived yesterday on the arrival of the Heligoland mail; but we continue to think it wholly undeserving of credit.

Letters and papers from the continent speak of a congress for peace to be holden in Moravia or at Vienna. When we call to mind the insurmountable antipathy which Bonaparte has, in the hour of his exultation and triumph, always manifested towards this form of negociation, we should rejoice exceedingly in the assurance that he had at last accepted it. It would indicate an apprehension of weakness, or want of confidence in his means, which the recent events are not much calculated to encourage.

We daily see occasion to deplore the armistice. Two days after it was signed, and before it could be announced to the different corps of the Austrian army, Dresden, Leipsic, and other parts of Saxony were re-occupied.

Yesterday government received despatches from Sweden, announcing, we understand, the retreat of the Russians from the frontiers of Bothnia, for the purpose, as is supposed, of reinforcing their armies in Gallicia and Turkey.

The Swedes are apprehensive of a rupture with England, and are evidently preparing for the event.

Yesterday were received, via Heligoland, letters from our squadron in the Baltic, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez, dated the 14th ult. The fleet was at that time off Nargon, an island opposite to Revel, and near the entrance of the Gulph of Finland. Our people had frequent intercourse with the shore, and experienced much kindness from the inhabitants. A rumour was prevalent in the fleet, that the Russian squadron was preparing for sea, expecting to be joined by the Swedish navy.

We have received to-day French papers to the 25th ult. containing intelligence from Vienna to the 14th ult. at which period, the Journal de Commerce says, the Emperor Napoleon was about to depart for Paris. The news of the armistice had filled every one with joy, and copies of it were stuck up in every street. Presburgh, we are sorry to say, has been evacuated by the Austrians, in virtue of the armistice; and the unfortunate Tyrolese, have been induced to solicit pardon of the Bavarians, for the disloyalty they had evinced towards that country. As soon too as they saw the Austrians abandon them in compliance with the armistice, they proposed giving up their chiefs, in order to purchase their forgiveness. There are no further bulletins in these papers.

Private Correspondence.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, July 21.

Letters from Vienna, coming from very respectable sources, represent the loss of the French, in the battle of Wagram, as very considerable. Near thirty Marshals and Generals were wounded. On the 8th the inhabitants of Vienna received orders to prepare quarters for 32,000 wounded Frenchmen.—On the same day the Duke of Istrea, Marshal Bessieres, arrived there badly wounded, besides Gens. Rappe, Frere, and several others; some say Bessieres is dead of his wound, as well as Dufus.—It is asserted, that if the Italian army had not failed in its action with the Bavarians and under Gen. Wrede, the Archduke Charles would have obtained a complete victory.

The popular commotions at Bremen and particularly in Hanover, owing to the rumour of a speedy arrival of a British army, have been very serious. At Hanover the veteran soldiers of his Majesty stopped by force the money which, by order of the French, was to be transported out of the country. The great Expedition preparing in England seems to have panic-struck the French and their friends, and the King of Westphalia and his army will immediately enter Hanover.

Fifteen hundred Poles from the Russian fortresses are said to be on their march to garrison Hamburg, from whence the French Minister is gone to Travemunde.

The Berlin Gazette, in consequence of its partiality, has been forbidden in the King of Westphalia's territory. Its circulation has also been stopped in Hamburg.

On receiving the news of the Armistice between the two Emperors, the price of colonial produce rose full ten per cent. in the Northern markets.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 16—By a Declaration dated Stockholm, the 14th of this month, his Royal Majesty has proposed to the Diet, with and by the advice of the Private Committee, Prince Christian Augustus of Shlesvic-Holstein, Sanderburgh Augertenburgh, as Prince Royal of Sweden, and his successor on the Swedish Throne, and the States of the Peasantry have already acceded to the King's proposal, and elected the said Prince their future sovereign.

TWENTY EIGHTH BULLETIN,

of the French Grand Army, dated at

"WOLKERSDORF, *July 14.*

"THE Danube has risen 6 feet. The bridges of boats which had been constructed before Vienna since the battle of Wagram, have been broken off by effects of this rise; but the bridges at Ebersdorff are solid and permanent; none of them have suffered.—Those bridges, and the works of the island of Lobau, are the admiration of the military persons of Austria. They avow that such works are without example since the time of the Romans.

"The Archduke Charles having sent Major-Gen. Weissevoof to compliment the Emperor, and since that the Baron de Wimpffen and Prince John of Lichtenstein having come

by them from error and vice, is the same thing as giving the nation a sound for an unsound member.

Instructors of Children and Youth, if skilful in their business and faithful to their trust, deserve to be classed amongst the choicest of human benefactors. They sow the good seed in the minds of those who are in the spring of life, when it will be likely to take the deepest root. In their hands is the hope of the nation. The children under their care will soon be grown up men and women, will soon be actors upon the great theatre of life, and if they are discreet, and assiduous in endeavours to form their minds to virtue and knowledge, their services to the public are beyond all price.

Parents who train up their children in the way they ought to go, who teach them what is good, both by precept and example, and guard them from evil with their utmost care, are well entitled to the honor of patriotism, as well as of piety: for they do their best to give ther country a number of worthy and useful citizens.

That Man or that Woman, how obscure soever in life, who is a peace-maker, a promoter of order, and an encourager of good morals is a *practical patriot*, and really contributes towards the best and highest interests of the nation.

Upon the whole, we may fairly conclude that there is yet a vast multitude in this country, each of whom, by individual exertions, is helping forward the interests of the nation. Most of them are little noticed, and scarcely thought of. Keeping "the noiseless tenor of their way," they resemble the builders of Solomon's temple, amongst whom "there was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron, heard in the house while it was building."

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the ship Frances, Taylor, in 38 days from Greenock, we have received London papers to the 6th of August, and Greenock papers to the 10th, which contain the subsequent extracts.

We are verbally informed, that the general opinion in England was, that peace would soon take place between France and Austria.

Extract from a Liverpool Price Current of August 5.—"COTTON—from the apprehension of some interruption to our commerce with America, in consequence of the non-ratification of Mr. Erskine's Treaty, the sales of Cotton this week have been unprecedently large, amounting to 14 000 bales, chiefly to the regular trade, but with some considerable speculation.—Tobacco is eagerly sought after, and considerable sales made, but holders have become more tenacious. Ashes in greater demand, at advanced prices."

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LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Col. Morton who was sent from this country by Mr. Pinckney with despatches to France, after the refusal of this government to ratify the terms of Mr. Erskine's agreement with the government of the United States, left Paris on the 16th ult. and returned to town a few days ago. When it was understood in the French capital that Mr. Erskine's measures had not received the sanction of his government, the fact was immediately communicated by the telegraph to Bonaparte at Vienna.

MOST GALLANT ATCHIEVEMENT.

We have the pleasure to lay before the public an account of a most brilliant atchievement against the Russian flotilla in the Baltic. We ardently hope that frequent opportunities may be afforded us of making Russia feel our power.

About the beginning of last month the Russian flotilla in the Baltic took up a position under a point called Pencola. Each wing of their flotilla was flanked by a rock. In this position they seemed to defy our power.—Such a defiance could not of course be brooked by British seamen, and it was resolved to man our boats and send them in to teach the Russians more respect. The boats of the Bellerophon, Implacable, Melpomene, and Prometheus, were accordingly manned, and on the night of the 7th ult. proceeded under the command of Lieutenant Hawky to attack the enemy in their strong position—Observing our approach, the Russians poured a heavy fire from their flotilla and from the two rocks—Our gallant countrymen, however, advanced with their characteristic bravery and steadiness, disregarding the fire of the enemy and not firing a shot till the boats were close to the flotilla—then they opened upon them, boarded the flotilla sword in hand, and drove all before them. The flotilla consisted of eight gun-boats, each mounting a 32 and 24 pounder, and 46 men. Six of these were brought out and one was sunk. There were besides twelve vessels under the protection of the flotilla, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army—these were all taken and a large ship was burnt.

We grieve to say, that Lieutenant Hawky, as promising an officer as any in our service, was killed by a grape shot after he had taken one of the gun-boats.—Lieutenant Sterling, of the Prometheus, was so severely wounded, that he died soon after the action.—Mr Mountency, a Midshipman, was killed.—We had in all 17 killed, and 37 wounded.

The loss of the Russians was much greater—they had 63 killed, a great number were drowned: 127 were made prisoners, of whom 15 were wounded.

The Emperor of Austria issued a very important Proclamation at Budwies, on the 15th ult. a copy of which has been received in town. This Proclamation, we understand, states, that the loss sustained by both armies, the French, as well as the Austrians, had rendered an armistice necessary, and that there being no stipulation against military movements in the Armistice, every thing would be done, during its continuance, to promote the security of the Austrian Empire. Reverses are admitted to have been sustained and are attributed to one of the Generals who commanded a division in the battle of Wagram, having suffered his troops to fall back and expose the rest. Not a word is said respecting peace.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.—A Moniteur of the 10th ult. gives some account of our Expedition from Sicily.—It states, under the head of "Naples, June 28," that on the 24th June, the English made a descent in the island of Ischia: that on the 25th the island of Procida was in the hands of the English: and that the English drove a number of the Neapolitan gun-boats on shore, and sunk others, &c. The loss of the English is said to be a brig, burnt by the battery of Melicola, and one gun-boat sunk. The account concludes as follows:—

"In spite of this imposing spectacle of war, of which all the town was a witness: in spite of the fright of some timid people, and in spite of the secret hopes of some guilty men, who are well known, the Capital was never more tranquil than at this moment, in which the enemy display to our view his menacing forces, in order to disturb the peace which reigns among us. This internal peace which we enjoy, is owing principally to the confidence which the people have in the person of the King. The corps of Volunteers, which augmented but slowly when the enemy was distant from us, increased beyond measure upon his approach. Intelligence from the provinces is equally pleasant: every where tranquility reigns, and the incendiary proclamations which the English and Sicilian army have thrown almost every where on our coast, seems for the present to have had no other effect, than that of rallying round the throne all the people of the kingdom."

August 4.

Reports of a flag of truce having arrived, and of Moniteurs having been received by government to the 1st, containing the Preliminaries of Peace between Austria and France, prevailed last night and this morning—they are unfounded—on flag has arrived and no Moniteurs to that date have been received by Government. The arrival, however, of a flag of truce with some overture from Bonaparte, will not at all surprise us. The private letters from Holland state that the official account of the Preliminaries having been signed between Austria and France has been received—the following has been given as the substance of them, with what truth we have not yet been able to ascertain—Bonaparte, during the progress of the war, declared that he would place the kingdom of Bavaria in such a situation as not to have any thing to fear in future from the power of the Court of Vienna. Upon that declaration he has acted.—He is said to have wrested from Austria all her territories on the right bank of the Danube, and to have extended the Bavarian territories to Vienna on the East, and following a line along the frontiers of Hungary to the Drau, to have ascended to the source of that river. A line is then described to Inspruch and Bregenz, and this new accession of territory is given to Bavaria. All the territory to the South of the Drau, including part of Carinthia, Carpiola, Istria, Trieste, and Fiume is added to the kingdom of Italy—The Tyrol is ceded by Bavaria to France.—Wirtemberg and Baden are to get some accession of territory in Franconia—Bohemia and Moravia are to be retained by the House of Austria, as well as Hungary—Russia is to obtain an increase of territory in Austrian Poland—Saxony is also to have an increase. This is reported to be the substance of the preliminaries—We do not believe that any copy of them has been received, and indeed the intelligence of their having been signed rests solely upon the authority of private letters from Holland. We should have expected that an event of such importance would have been announced to us by rejoicings upon the French coast, and by some Bulletin conveyed to us in the usual way—But for our own parts, we are not very anxious for the arrival of the Preliminaries—The whole business of humiliation and destruction was done by the armistice—the rest is mere matter of course—Znaim, Presburgh and Gratz would not have been given up—the Tyrol would not have been abandoned to the vengence of the conqueror, had not Austria been prepared to make almost any sacrifices that were demanded of her.

Although no official accounts have yet been received from the Expedition, there are other accounts brought by two or three vessels which have arrived from the Dutch coast.—The latest intelligence, we believe, has been brought by a vessel which arrived at Dover yesterday.—She states that the part of the Expedition destined against the Isle of Scowen, have proceeded into the Roompot Channel, landed the troops on the Southern Coast, and taken possession of Schowen with little opposition—that another division, under Sir Eyre Coote, had landed on the coast of Walcheren, on the Sandy Downs to the northward of Domburgh. Another detachment is reported to have debarked between Zoutland and the Nolle, while part of the Marquis of Huntley's division landed near the Nolle. Some opposition was made by the batteries at Dycks Hoeck and Souttand, and some batteries thrown up on the sand hills. But their firing had been silenced by the fire of our gun vessels, and our troops landed with their accustomed steadiness and bravery. Of the operations against Flushing or Cadsand, we have not received any accounts; but the fall of Walcheren, according to the vessel arrived at Dover, was hourly expected. Admiral Gardner was in the Dueriee.

August 5.

Still are we without any official intelligence from the Expedition—but we are happy to lay before our readers the following letter, which informs us of the surrender of Flushing and the whole Island of Walcheren.

"HARWICH, Aug. 4.

"Intelligence has just been brought from the Expedition, by a foreign vessel which left the Dutch coast last Wednesday night. She had been with the Expedition from Saturday last—on that day about one P. M. she was in the midst of our Expedition, which was then about two miles distant from Flushing. They were then at anchor. Three guns having been fired at the British Admiral's ship, the whole of the fleet weighed and stood closer in. The foreign vessel then set sail for another part of the Dutch coast more to the Northward, where she remained until Wednesday night, when she received a short note by a fishing vessel, directing her to return with all haste to England, and adding, that "Flushing had been taken by the English."—By Flushing, the Master of the foreign vessel means the surrender of the whole island of Walcheren. The above intelligence comes from a source that may be relied on."

The Phœnix, Capt. Walker, arrived yesterday at Barking, from the vicinity of the Island of Walcheren. This vessel quitted its station on Tuesday morning last, at which time the Captain had a view of the Expedition, which was extended in a line from Flushing to Campvere. The Phœnix did not approach near enough to permit any accurate observation of what was going on; but on Sunday night the Dutch were observed to have lighted alarm-fires along the coast.—A heavy firing was kept up the whole of Monday, and towards the evening shells were thrown from various points. Capt. Walker, not deeming it prudent to approach the fleet, left the scene of action early on the following morning, without learning any further particulars.

An account, says the Kentish Gazette brought by some persons who left the Dutch coast on Tuesday last, and were landed on Wednesday afternoon near Whitestable, states (as we mentioned yesterday) that our troops were in possession of the Island of Schowen, and that a part of the Expedition was anchored in the Roompot, stretching from thence to Zirrichzee, the capital of the island, by which they would command the eastern branch of the Scheldt.

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At a late hour this morning we received Hamburgh Correspondentens of the 25th and 26th ult. Berlin Papers of the 22d, and Prague of the 17th. They contain the following intelligence.—

"The MAIN, July 20.

"The Emperor of Austria is still at Olmutz.

"The head-quarters of the Archduke Charles are at Eylau.

"On the 17th, fresh cavalry entered Nuremberg.

"Orders have been issued in Hanover to arrest all Austrian deserters, and particularly all military persons and other foreigners, who have no passports."

Another Letter same date.

"A Congress for Peace is spoken of to be held in Moravia or at Vienna.—*Hamburgh Correspondenten.*

"The Emperor Francis, according to some accounts, is gone from Olmutz to Hungary.

"With respect to the statement in the Strasburgh Gazette, that the Archduke Charles had himself gone to the head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon, we hear no further of it."

"BERLIN, July 22.

"Every thing is likely to be arranged between Sweden and Russia. The conditions of the Peace are the surrender of the Island of Alsand—the surrender of Finland, and the shutting the Swedish ports against the English.—*Berlin Gazette.*

"DRESDEN, July 17.

"On the 14th, about ten o'clock, the vanguard of the Austrian troops entered this city. To-day the Armistice was notified by the firing of cannon."

"MORAVIA, July 14.

"Prince Rosenberg was the cause of the loss of the battle on the 6th, as he allowed himself to be surrounded.—Among the wounded Austrian Generals, are Meyer, Lederer, Rosenberg, Prince Cobourg, and Benthiem—the Archduke Charles had a shot in the knee. The town of Znaym was burnt."

"CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.

"General Gardanne, the French Ambassador at the Persian Court, is arrived here—and has already had several conferences with the Reis Effendi. It is not doubted that the Porte will soon break with England."

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LONDON, AUGUST 6.—The trial of Lord Gambier concluded yesterday, and in such a manner as our readers anticipated.—His Lordship was most honourably acquitted.—The evidence produced on the trial, sufficiently proves that all that could be done was done, and that Lord Gambier amply deserves the high post to which he has been appointed.

We are still without any arrival from the expedition; nothing had reached the Admiralty at 2 o'clock, at least so it is there said.—The Deal letter of last evening's date, in a postscript, says, "No arrival yet from the expedition." The anxiety of the public on this subject is very great.

Yesterday an Austrian Messenger arrived with despatches to Prince Stahremberg, who immediately after communicated their contents to Mr. Canning. We hear that they are dated on the 9th ult. and announce the necessity to which the Imperial army was reduced of suing for a suspension of hostilities. It was last night confidently stated, that these despatches represent the overture intended to be made to the enemy as being merely for the establishment of a truce, and expressing a hope that the successful co-operation of England in the war, might enable the Emperor Francis to renew hostilities.

The report of the Armistice having been broken by the Austrians, and that the French were defeated on the 19th ult. with great loss, was revived yesterday on the arrival of the Heligoland mail; but we continue to think it wholly undeserving of credit.

Letters and papers from the continent speak of a congress for peace to be holden in Moravia or at Vienna. When we call to mind the insurmountable antipathy which Bonaparte has, in the hour of his exultation and triumph, always manifested towards this form of negociation, we should rejoice exceedingly in the assurance that he had at last accepted it. It would indicate an apprehension of weakness, or want of confidence in his means, which the recent events are not much calculated to encourage.

We daily see occasion to deplore the armistice. Two days after it was signed, and before it could be announced to the different corps of the Austrian army, Dresden, Leipsic, and other parts of Saxony were re-occupied.

Yesterday government received despatches from Sweden, announcing, we understand, the retreat of the Russians from the frontiers of Bothnia, for the purpose, as is supposed, of reinforcing their armies in Gallicia and Turkey.

The Swedes are apprehensive of a rupture with England, and are evidently preparing for the event.

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"The Archduke Charles having sent Major-Gen. Weissevoof to compliment the Emperor, and since that the Baron de Wimpffen and Prince John of Lichtenstein having come

upon the same courteous errand, in his name, his Majesty has thought proper to send to the Archduke, the Duke of Friuli, Grand Marshal of the Palace, who found him at Budweis, and passed part of yesterday at his head quarters.

"The Emperor left his camp at Znaim, yesterday at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the palace at Schoenbrunn at three in the afternoon.

"His Majesty has visited the environs of the village of Spitz, which forms the *tete de-pont* of Vienna. Gen. Bertrand has been charged with the execution of different works, which must be marked out and begun this day.

"The bridge of piles at Vienna will be re-established with the least delay possible.

"His Majesty has named as Marshals of the Empire, Gen. Oudinot, the Duke of Ragusa, and Gen. Macdonald. The number of Marshals was 11; this nomination will make it 14. There still remain two vacancies. The places of Col. Gen. of the Swiss, and Col. Gen. of the Chasseurs, are also vacant.

"The Colonel-officer of the Chasseurs is, according to our Constitution, a Grand Officer of the Empire.

"His Majesty has testified his satisfaction with the manner in which the Surgery has been served, and particularly with the services of the principal surgeon, Heurteloup.

"His Majesty passing through the field of battle on the 7th, caused a great number of the wounded to be taken off; and left there the Duke of Friuli, Grand Marshal of the Palace, who remained all day.

"The number of wounded Austrians in our hands amounts to twelve or thirteen thousand.

"The Austrians have had nineteen Generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French Officers, whether of old France, or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished.

"Several Couriers have been intercepted; and among their letters has been found a regular correspondence of Gentz with Count Stadion. The influence of this wretch, in the leading determinations of the Austrian Cabinet, is hereby materially proved. Such are the instruments which England employs, like a new *Pandora's* box, to raise storms and spread poisons on the continent.

"The Duke of Rivoli's corps encamps in the Circle of Znaim, that of the Duke of Auerstadt in the Circle of Brunn; that of the Duke of Ragusa in the Circle of Korn-Newbourg; that of Marshal Oudinot before Vienna, at Spitz; that of the Viceroy on Presbourg and Gratz. The Imperial Guard returns to Schoenbrunn.

"The harvest is very fine, and abundant every where. The army is cantoned in a beautiful country, rich in provisions of all kinds, wine particularly."

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, SEPT. 13.

FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States, was on Monday last received by the Secretary of State, as successor to David M. Erskine, Esquire.

National Intelligencer.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 18.

It appears, that notwithstanding the denunciations of certain democratic editors, Mr. JACKSON *has been* accredited as the Minister of Great-Britain. At a democratic meeting in Philadelphia some time since, it was resolved, "that government can only merit confidence and support by *shutting the door of negociation against England.*" The democrats of Baltimore wished the British Minister to be *tar-and feathered.* And the Public Advertiser of this city, on the arrival of Mr. Jackson in this country, said, "The famous Copenbagen Jackson, has arrived in Hampton roads. The President has *suffered* him to land! Well—he is landed. *Mark it.*" As the *war hawks* have been disappointed in their expectations, we shall, probably, soon hear of their having *denounced* Mr. Madison.

The Fraternal Squeeze.—We have received a copy of a decree issued by the Vice-roy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, Bonaparte's step-son, dated at Pillach, 19th May 1809. By this decree Eugene levies a contribution on the city of Trieste, (the only Austrian port on the sea-coast, which the French laid violent hands on) of fifty millions of francs, to be paid in specie, or in bills of exchange, endorsed by commercial houses of known solidity, within two months. They were also to supply within a month, for the service of the French army, 10 000 coats, 50,000 shirts, 6000 pair of boots, and 10,000 pair of Spatterdashes; the amount of these articles were to be deducted from the contribution. Until the whole of the contribution should be complied with within the time mentioned, forty of the principal inhabitants were to be held as hostages, and all the vessels in port sequestered.

The city not being able to comply with this enormous requisition, 40 of the principal merchants were seized, and conducted to Palmanora as hostages.

September 19.

The Dey of Algiers has demanded an annual tribute of France, and on the Consul's refusal he arrested him. In consequence, Algerine vessels have been embargoed in France.

By letters received from Algiers of a late date we learn that the reigning Dey had received the bow-string; that the ceremony of putting him to death was conducted with great formality; and the installation of the new one equally so.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1809.

Heads of Departments.

The Secretary of State, arrived at Baltimore on the 16th inst. The Secretary of the Treasury left Washington on the 14th inst. for the Northward.

Mr. Jackson the British minister, is at Georgetown Potomac.

It is understood that the President of the U. S. was to meet the heads of departments at Washington, early in October.

The public mind will remain it is presumed, in a state of anxiety, until the meeting of congress: for it would seem that the President of the United States has not the power by law to alter in any manner the subsisting commercial relations of the country, unless Mr. Jackson had brought with him propositions equal to those of Mr. Erskine; and we may fairly conclude, after the British king has declared that he can never agree to such an arrangement, that the new envoy has no such powers.

Whatever may be the instructions of Mr. Jackson, it is hoped that his mission may terminate amicably. It is certainly for the benefit of both countries that peace should be the result of his labors.

CORRECT AND FORCIBLE REASONING

[The following extract is copied from the "*Connecticut Mirror,*" an excellent paper recently established in Hartford, under the auspices of the Hon. THEODORE DWIGHT, of that city.]

"But it remains to be proved that France *is fighting* for the freedom of the ocean, (as is contended for by many democrats)—The fact is strongly doubted, and requires cogent proof. That France is exerting every possible nerve, to destroy a power which of all things else she abhors, and for the most natural of all reasons, viz.—because that power stands between her and universal dominion—is unquestionably true. That France, in pursuit of this her favourite object, has brought almost the whole of continental Europe to bow to her will is equally true. But that her object is accomplished, or near accomplishment, is probably far from true. Great Britain never stood on such high, and distinguished ground, as at the present moment. And if ever she becomes formidable to the rest of the world, it will be owing to the malignant policy, and rankling envy of France. Having in the pursuit of her great scheme of aggrandisement, broken down all the ancient usages of nations, having overturned their governments, and robbed them of their independence—France, with an imposing, but deceitful pretence, becomes the champion of the rights of nations *on the water*, whilst at the same moment, it should be remembered, she is the destroyer of those rights *on the land.* The old usages, which constituted the code of nations as it respects the surrounding world, are slighted and contemned by France and by disregarding them entirely she has established a despotic sway over almost the whole of Europe. Is it strange, (for I do not pretend to justify the fact) that Great-Britain should meet this overwhelming power, on an element where she is completely mistress, with such means, as are calculated to check the progress of it into her own territories—especially, as the downfall of Great-Britain is the avowed object of the government of France? In short, so long as the law of nations is prostrated on *the land* by France, for the purpose of destroying the British nation, and all other nations submit to it, and many of them join in the plan, who can wonder if Great-Britain should establish such regulations on *the ocean*, as she considers necessary for her own preservation? Whether just or unjust, it is human nature, and therefore is not a subject of astonishment among sensible people.

But who is weak enough to imagine, that if France, after having conquered the continent, should also become Empress of the ocean, the rights of nations would be any more respected by her, than they are by Great-Britain? If any person has any pre-eminent instances of French clemency, or Frency justice to exhibit, let them be produced. If there is any nation that is above all others unjust, cruel and tyrannical it is France. The government of France does not even respect the rights of its own subjects; how then can it be expected that it will be just to other nations.

The people of this country have the benefit of experience to warn them of the fatal consequences of a union with France. We have got rid of an administration which earnestly wished to bind us to France. If with our eyes open, and all our senses in operation, we plunge into the evil, the consequences will be merited, and we shall have no claim to compassion."

UNITED STATES and FRANCE.

The negotiation between Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Hauetrieve, commenced on the 2d of July; but we are yet without any information of its progress or prospects. Mr. Morton, an American Messenger, who left Paris on the 16th of July, has arrived in London, and it is probable Mr. Pinckney's despatches will furnish some interesting information as to our relations with France. There is little room, however, to imagine that any thing favourable has occurred: as Mr. Armstrong would undoubtedly have sent a vessel direct to the United States, if he had have had intelligence of an agreeable and decisive character to have communicated. Indeed if the negotiation had terminated in the manner hoped for, the fact would have been made known by a decree revoking those violating the treaty and our neutral rights.

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By the arrival here this morning, of the Packet Huntress, Earl, from New York, we received papers of that city of Thursday last; the only article of news which they furnish is the following, which, however, is highly important:—

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 21.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The schooner Salomi, Capt. Farrell, arrived at Baltimore on Monday from Salonica. He put into Ceuta for water, and left there on the 4th of August, but had very little communication with the shore. He heard the almost incessant firing of cannon along the coast of Spain, and at Gibraltar. On enquiring the cause from a Spanish officer who came on board, he was informed that the combined Spanish and British army had re-taken the city of Madrid, and had defeated the French in a general engagement; in which the latter lost 40,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

MARRIED.—In this town on Monday evening last, Mr. *JAMES ALBRO* to *MARY CRANDALL*, daughter of the Capt. Joshua Crandall of this town.

DIED.—In this town on Saturday last, *FANNY STEVENS*, daughter of Mr. Stevens, in the 15th year of her age.

—On Wednesday last, Mr. *PETER LOR*, in the 73d year of his age.—A respectable member of the Society of Friends.

—At Coventry, Mr. *DANIEL GREE* of Mr. William Green, in the 33d year of his age.—He sustained a long and lingering illness with great patience and fortitude. To him a tender wife is bereaved of an affectionate husband.

—At East-Greenwich on the 30 Mr. *NATHAN GREENE*, in the 25th his age.

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—At Savannah, Georgia, on the after a short illness, Mrs. *MARIA AL* fort of Mr. James G. Almy, merc that place, and daughter of Edwa Esq. of Massachusetts.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Ship Hope, Shearman, Port Antonio: sch'r Venus, Bailey, Turks-Island: sloop Express, Wood, New-York: do. Halcyon, Davis, ditto.

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Sloop Golden Age, Earl, New-York: do. Friendship, Spencer, Richmond.

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The schooner Ocean, Barney, from Wickford for Turks-Island, returned on Tuesday last, after being out 37 days, having been upset in a heavy gale of wind on the 26th of August, and lost both his masts, sails and rigging, and nearly all his stock off deck.

The ship Eagle, Hudson, of this port, arrived at Liverpool August 5, from Savannah.

READING ROOM.

THE Proprietor of the Classical Book-Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf, proposes, (at the request of several Gentlemen) the establishment of a READING ROOM.—Gentlemen are invited to call and read the Proposals, which it is presumed will be found useful in plan, liberal in terms, and worthy of the patronage of an enlightened public.

The Proprietor does not contemplate any *emolument*—He merely wishes to be indemnified in his *actual* expences.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 3d day of October next, at the House of the late WILLIAM HELME, deceased, at X o'clock A. M.

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Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

URY.

he BRICK-MARKET.

[VOL. 49.—No. 2477.]

FROM THE BALTIMORE NORTH-AMERICAN.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

AUSTRIA is on the eve of ruin; and the sword of Bonaparte by breaking up and dispersing her strength will have nearly completed his plan of continental subjugation. She has provoked his resentment, and courted the terrible destruction that awaits her. Her proud name, so formidable once to the powers of Europe, will dwindle into insignificance, and the descendants of the lofty house of Lorraine will retire, to give place to the triumphant family of the Bonapartes. We did hope that with the assistance of a powerful coalition, the illustrious Prince Charles would have come forward in the hope and confidence of success; and by dissolving the spell of Bonaparte's invincibility, have withdrawn from his person the idolatry of the army, and accelerated the downfall of his power. But Austria alone is unequal to the struggle, and cannot of herself turn the tide of success against an adversary, whose resources are daily augmenting, and whose strength already is colossal. This her last effort is the spasm and convulsion that precede the stroke of death, and her fall which otherwise might have been gradual and unfelt, will now be violent and cruel.—In her overthrow, Europe will hear the knell of its departed glory. Spain too well-instructed by experience, will hardly risk another fruitless attempt to release herself from the grasp of the conqueror; and dispirited by the fate of Austria will yield up her sceptre into his hands. The monarchs of the North, alarmed at his insatiable ambition, and dazzled by the brilliancy of his fortune, will shrink within the COUNTLESS Frozen Dominions, and leave the patent-backs, and sunny regions of the South ity of paper, and bound in the best suppose

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the shortest notice and lowest price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams best Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolscap and Letter-Paper:—250 reams Burbank's best Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams best English wove, hot-pressed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, suitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a superior quality, at 108 cents per ream,—is for sale as above in either large or small quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any store or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above, by the groce, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book-Store whatsoever.

STEUBEN's Military Exercise.

A new and improved edition of this useful book, has just been published, and is for sale as above.

Newport, Sept. 22 1809.

LOST,

ON the 20th inst. somewhere between Newport, and Cornell's Tavern in Portsmouth, a Silver Snuff Box, marked C. D. E.—Whoever may have found the same, and will leave it at the Office of the Newport Mercury, shall receive a generous reward.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1809.

EDUCATION.

ELEAZAR TREVETT's Evening School commenced on Monday, the 18th instant.

Newport, September 23, 1809

A Young WOMAN, of good character, with a good breast of milk, wishes to take a Child to Nurse.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

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JOHN SPOONER,
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons have dug up, and carried away from the Garden of the Subscriber, on the Point, a quantity of Potatoes.—Whoever will discover the thieves, or give information so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1809.

upon the same courteous errand, in his name, his Majesty has thought proper to send to the Archduke, the Duke of Friuli, Grand Marshal of the Palace, who found him at Budweis, and passed part of yesterday at his head quarters.

"The Emperor left his camp at Znaim, yesterday at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the palace at Schoenbrunn at three in the afternoon.

"His Majesty has visited the environs of the village of Spitz, which forms the *tete depont* of Vienna. Gen. Bertrand has been charged with the execution of different works, which must be marked out and begun this day.

"The bridge of piles at Vienna will be re-established with the least delay possible.

"His Majesty has named as Marshals of the Empire, Gen. Oudinot, the Duke of Ragusa, and Gen. Macdonald. The number of Marshals was 11; this nomination will make it 14. There still remain two vacancies. The places of Col. Gen. of the Swiss, and Col. Gen. of the Chasseurs, are also vacant.

"The Colonel-officer of the Chasseurs is, according to our Constitution, a Grand Officer of the Empire.

"His Majesty has testified his satisfaction with the manner in which the Surgery has been served, and particularly with the services of the principal surgeon, Heurteloup.

"His Majesty passing through the field of battle on the 7th, caused a great number of the wounded to be taken off; and left there the Duke of Friuli, Grand Marshal of the Palace, who remained all day.

"The number of wounded Austrians in our hands amounts to twelve or thirteen thousand.

"The Austrians have had nineteen Generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French Officers, whether of old France, or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished.

"Several Couriers have been intercepted; and among their letters has been found a regular correspondence of Gentz with Count Stadion. The influence of this wretch, in the leading determinations of the Austrian Cabinet, is hereby materially proved. Such are the instruments which England employs, like a new *Pandora*'s box, to raise storms and spread poisons on the continent.

"The Duke of Rivoli's corps encamps in the Circle of Znaim, that of the Duke of Auerstadt in the Circle of Brunn; that of the Duke of Ragusa in the Circle of Korn-Newbourg; that of Marshal Oudinot before Vienna, at Spitz; that of the Viceroy on Presbourg and Gratz. The Imperial Guard returns to Schoenbrunn.

"The harvest is very fine, and abundant every where. The army is cantoned in a beautiful country, rich in provisions of all kinds, wine particularly."

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, SEPT. 13.

FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States, was on Monday last received by the Secretary of State, as successor to David M. Erskine, Esquire.

National Intelligencer.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 18.

It appears, that notwithstanding the denunciations of certain democratic editors, Mr. JACKSON *has been* accredited as the Minister of Great-Britain. At a democratic meeting in Philadelphia some time since, it was resolved, "that government can only merit confidence and support by *shutting the door of negociation against England.*" The democrats of Baltimore wished the British Minister to be *tar-and-feathered.* And the Public Advertiser of this city, on the arrival of Mr. Jackson in this country, said, "The famous Copenhagen Jackson, has arrived in Hampton roads. The President has *suffered* him to land! Well—he is landed. *Mark it.*" As the *war hawks* have been disappointed in their expectations, we shall, probably, soon hear of their having *denounced* Mr. Madison.

The Fraternal Squeeze.—We have received a copy of a decree issued by the Vice-roy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, Bonaparte's step-son, dated at Pillach, 19th May 1809. By this decree Eugene levies a contribution on the city of Trieste, (the only Austrian port on the sea-coast, which the French laid violent hands on) of fifty millions of francs, to be paid in specie, or in bills of exchange, endorsed by commercial houses of known solidity, within two months. They were also to supply within a month, for the service of the French army, 10 000 coats, 50,000 shirts, 6000 pair of boots, and 10,000 pair of Spatterdashes; the amount of these articles were to be deducted from the contribution. Until the whole of the contribution should be complied with within the time mentioned, forty of the principal inhabitants were to be held as hostages, and all the vessels in port sequestered.

The city not being able to comply with this enormous requisition, 40 of the principal merchants were seized, and conducted to Palmanora as hostages.

September 19.

The Dey of Algiers has demanded an annual tribute of France, and on the Consul's refusal, he arrested him. In consequence, Algerine vessels have been embargoed in France.

By letters received from Algiers of a late date we learn that the reigning Dey had received the bow-string; that the ceremony of putting him to death was conducted with great formality; and the installation of the new one equally so.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1809.

Heads of Departments.

The Secretary of State, arrived at Baltimore on the 16th inst. The Secretary of the Treasury left Washington on the 14th inst. for the Northward.

Mr. Jackson the British minister, is at Georgetown Potomac.

It is understood that the President of the U. S. was to meet the heads of departments at Washington, early in October.

The public mind will remain, it is presumed, in a state of anxiety, until the meeting of congress: for it would seem that the President of the United States has not the power by law to alter in any manner the subsisting commercial relations of the country, unless Mr. Jackson had brought with him propositions equal to those of Mr. Erskine; and we may fairly conclude, after the British king has declared that he can never agree to such an arrangement, that the new envoy has no such powers.

Whatever may be the instructions of Mr. Jackson, it is hoped that his mission may terminate amicably. It is certainly for the benefit of both countries that peace should be the result of his labors.

CORRECT AND FORCIBLE REASONING

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Ship Hope, Shearman, Port Antonio: sch'r Venus, Bailey, Turks-Island: sloop Express, Wood, New-York: do. Halcyon, Davis, ditto.

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SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons have dug up, and carried away from the Garden of the Subscriber, on the Point, a quantity of Potatoes.—Whoever will discover the thieves, or give information so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1809.

by them from error and vice, is the same thing as giving the nation a sound and an unsound member.

Instructors of Children and Youth, if skilful in their business and faithful to their trust, deserve to be classed amongst the choicest of human benefactors. They sow the good seed in the minds of those who are in the spring of life, when it will be likely to take the deepest root. In their hands is the hope of the nation. The children under their care will soon be grown up men and women, will soon be actors upon the great theatre of life, and if they are discreet, and assiduous in endeavours to form their minds to virtue and knowledge, their services to the public are beyond all price.

Parents who train up their children in the way they ought to go, who teach them what is good, both by precept and example, and guard them from evil with their utmost care are well entitled to the honor of patriotism, as well as of piety: for they do their best to give their country a number of worthy and useful citizens.

That Man or that Woman, how obscure soever in life, who is a peace-maker, a promoter of order, and an encourager of good morals is a *practical patriot*, and really contributes towards the best and highest interests of the nation.

Upon the whole, we may fairly conclude that there is yet a vast multitude in this country, each of whom, by individual exertions, is helping forward the interests of the nation. Most of them are little noticed, and scarcely thought of. Keeping "the noiseless tenor of their way," they resemble the builders of Solomon's temple, amongst whom "there was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron, heard in the house while it was building."

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Extract from a Liverpool [illegible]

August 5.—"COTTON

[illegible]

George W. Martin,

No. 2, CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper.—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N B Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

Just Received, and for Sale by

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & Co.

No 112 & 115 Thames street.

1200 Bushels Isle of May SALT.

N. B. Ship-Chandlery, Crockery and West India Goods as usual.—Ship Stores put up at the shortest notice.

John W. Davis,

Has just received and now opening at his Shoe-Store, No. 100 Thames-Street;

AN Elegant and well-chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest patterns viz t—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted slips and ties: Ladies misses and children's black, blue red, green, yellow, figur'd and sea colour'd morocco slips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal-skin fine shoes: *Also* black, red green and yellow morocco Skins, horse skin calve skin and neats-leather boot legs, boot tops, skins for binding, boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise* A handsome assortment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-Store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every description. Measures taken as usual for Boots and Shoes and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted* Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also*, A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

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JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public,

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 1, 1809.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS just received, and has for sale at his *Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf*, (as cheap as at any book store in America,) a number of new and interesting publications, just from the press, among which are the following, viz.

Thornton Abbey; a series of letters on religious subjects. 1 vol. 12mo.—The Port-Folio speaking of this work, says "we give our opinion that the reader of "Thornton Abbey" will be both pleased and instructed. The author's style is perspicuous; and he has skilfully interwoven with the usual incidents, the common charm of novels, a theme of piety grateful to the christian of whatever denomination. There is a *sprinkling* of the Divine Oracles throughout the work which renders it *unique* and valuable: it is free from asperity, inculcates the practice of the most beneficent precepts, and exhibits the brightest examples."

Celebs, in search of a Wife—comprehending observations on domestic habits [illegible] manners, religion and morals.—From the third London edition—in 2 vols. This work is attributed to the pen of Miss *Hannah* [illegible], and has been received in England for great and unusual applause.

[illegible] friendship in Death; in twenty [illegible] from the dead to the living, by Mrs. [illegible] Elizabeth Rowe—1 vol. 12mo.

[illegible] Beattie's Minstrel and Falconer's [illegible] a sketch of the life of Beattie, in 1 vol. price in boards 50 cents, and [illegible] binding 75 cents.

[illegible] Harmion: a tale of Flodden Field, [illegible] Walter Scott, 2 vols. 12mo.

[illegible] Watt's elements of general knowledge, 2 vols. 12mo.

[illegible] conversations on Chemistry—in which the elements of that science are familiarly explained, and illustrated by experiments [illegible]. To which are added, some late Researches on the subject of the fixed Alkalies, and A description and plate of the Pneumatic Cistern of Yale College, and a short account of artificial mineral waters in the U. S. in an appendix, consisting of treatises on Dyeing, Tanning and Currying.—1 vol.

The Trial of the Duke of York, embracing the minutes of evidence, complete, as taken in the House of Commons, together with an accurate account of the charges exhibited against his royal highness.—Likewise the highly interesting memoir of Mrs. Clarke, from her infancy to the present time, illustrated with a beautiful portrait, from an original drawing. The whole taken from authentic documents. In 1 vol. 8vo.

An American Biographical and Historical Dictionary, containing an account of the lives, characters and writings of the most eminent persons in North-America, from its first discovery to the present time: and a summary of the history of the several colonies, and of the United States.—By *William Allen*, A. M. 1 vol. 8vo

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The History of the Church of Christ, by *Joseph Milner*, in 3 vols. 8vo

Faber's Dissertation on the Prophecies, 1 vol. 8vo.

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Rowe's devout exercises of the heart, 1 vol.—and a great variety of other valuable theological works.

MEDICAL WORKS.

Wilson on Febrile Diseases 2 vol.—Currie's Medical Reports.—Hamilton on Purgative Medicines—Townsend's Guide to Health—Chesselden's Anatomy—Bell's Surgery—Rush's Medical Works, and many other valuable Medical Books, are for sale as above.

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Newport, Sept. 15, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport, July 25, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account to make immediate payment as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. BOURS, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, LONG-WHARF.

WILL be kept constantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Flour, Salt, Molasses, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee, and Teas of different qualities.

Also for Sale, Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soap, Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit.

Wanted to purchase, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be given.

Just received and for sale as above,

SIXTEEN Hundred bushels Exuma SALT of a very superior quality, suitable for dairies or family use, as cheap as can be bought in this state.—*Also for Sale*, Snuff, Tobacco, New-York Soap, English Starch, and 10 Hogsheads of 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 1 Hogshead of 4th proof Jamaica Rum, of an excellent flavour, and 3 pipes of Gin.—*Also*, 20 Pipes of 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes excellent Raisins; 20 boxes Chocolate; and a quantity of well seasoned merchantable Boards.

Also for Sale, 250 Meal Bags.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progressive Company.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also* The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Persons wishing to have either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee House.

Newport, Sept 1, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1 to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Books; Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice: a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A PHILADELPHIA built CHAISE, and a good family Horse.—Enquire of W. CHANNING.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House No. 198, in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Tract containing about 14 Acres, pleasantly situated in Middletown adjoining lands of *Richard Mitchell*, on the east road about 4 1-2 miles from Newport; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and possession surrendered next spring.—For a particular description apply to *Richard Mitchel* near the premises. For terms and payment, which can be made easy apply to

JOHN EARL, jun.

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700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport, July 25, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account to make immediate payment as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. BOURS, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, LONG-WHARF.

WILL be kept constantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Flour, Salt, Molasses, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee, and Teas of different qualities.

Also for Sale, Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soap, Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit.

Wanted to purchase, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be given.

Just received and for sale as above,

SIXTEEN Hundred bushels Exuma SALT of a very superior quality, suitable for dairies or family use, as cheap as can be bought in this state.—*Also for Sale*, Snuff, Tobacco, New-York Soap, English Starch, and 10 Hogsheads of 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 1 Hogshead of 4th proof Jamaica Rum, of an excellent flavour, and 3 pipes of Gin.—*Also*, 20 Pipes of 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes excellent Raisins; 20 boxes Chocolate; and a quantity of well seasoned merchantable Boards. *Also for Sale*, 250 Meal Bags.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progressive Company.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1½ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery, necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars; Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice: a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A PHILADELPHIA built CHAISE, and a good family Horse.—Enquire of

W. CHANNING.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House No. 198. in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Tract containing about 14 Acres, pleasantly situated in Middletown adjoining lands of *Richard Mitchell*, on the east road about 4 1-2 miles from Newport; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and possession surrendered next spring.—For a particular description apply to *Richard Mitchel* near the premises. For terms and payment, which can be made easy apply to

JOHN EARL, jun.

Newport, August 12, 1809.